

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2197.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF 7,500,000.
PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. L. FOESNECKER, Esq.
F. H. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SIERS, Esq.
Hon. E. LAVTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED,
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 8th March, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells Bills of EXCHANGE,
Issues LETTERS of CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 6 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
6 " 4 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN
\$100 at once will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

Intimations.

THE

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

ART DECORATORS AND HOUSE PAINTERS.

DAIDS, FRIEZES, BORDERS, and FLORAL DECORATIONS, in NEWEST TINTS
and LATEST HOME STYLES for PRIVATE HOUSES, OFFICES, & PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES on APPLICATION to the MANAGER.

(o)

HIGH CLASS ART FURNITURE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED AND GUARANTEED FOR THIS CLIMATE.

OUR NEW AND EXTENSIVE SHOW ROOMS,

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1889.

Insurances.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF INSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30
NINTH BIRTHDAY.

STG. payable at death, would
cost at the rate of:

£1,000

£18 0 per quarter (a) If premiums are
payable for whole of life or
or £9 11 6 (b) If premiums are limited
to 20 years*

or £14 6 (c) If premiums are limited
to 15 years*

or £13 0 (d) If the Sum Assured is
made payable at age 50, or
at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each
a year's payment of premium secures a
proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained
in Prospectus. For instance: after five years a
man Admitted under plan (d) would be entitled to a
£150 Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured;
viz. £150, should he wish to discontinue future
payments.

The same provisions if commenced at age 40
a. b. would cost respectively (a) £8 15 0, (b)

£13 24, (c) £27 0 per quarter.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions
of this nature early in life. By delay the rate
of subscription increases; Death may occur
before the Provision is effected, or Health may
fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,

Agents, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

659-4] NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL, SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
& Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1889.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, \$83,333.33

EQUAL TO \$83,333.33

RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. SING, Esq. LO YEK MOON, Esq.

LO TRO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMER.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & Q. PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1888.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1889.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND.
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "SUSSEX,"

Captain Longley, having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for Countersignature, and to take imme-
diate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon and
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to
Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given
before 2 P.M., TO-DAY, the 15th inst.

All claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Under-signed on or before the 31st
instant or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRAL-
TAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
AUSTRALIA.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANT-
WERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE,
BLACK SEA AND BALTIc
PORTS;

ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.E.—Cargo can be taken on through
BILLS OF LADING for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-
BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"GANGES," Captain T. J. Alderton, with
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY and
SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th
APRIL, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo
for London will be conveyed via Bombay with
out transhipment, arriving one week later than
by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and
PASSENGERS apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for
Marsella.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NIZAM,"

will leave for the above place about 12 hours

after her arrival with the next English Mails.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS.

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo for

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND.

PUBLISHED IN THE

FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Corea, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF

HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES' DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclaimations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *vade mecum* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, or

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charge has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," Fender's Hill, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889.

Intimations.

DAKIN
BROTHERS.
—DISINFECTANT—
SOLUBLE CRESOL.
EFFICIENT,
ECONOMICAL,
NON-POISONOUS, NON-CORROSIVE.

One part to one thousand of water forms a strong reliable Disinfecting solution, that removes noxious odours by destroying all contagious matter and arresting putrefaction. It purifies and sweetens drains, latrines, cesspools, &c., while it will not injure persons or fabrics.

Sold in Box and 16oz. Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S
EXTRA SUPERFINE TOILET SOAPS.
Specially made with the finest and best materials and perfumed with the choicest floral Extracts.

The following kinds are those in most general use and demand:—

Watson's Pure Transparent Soap.
" " " " Glycerine Soap.
" " " " Shaving Soap.

Watson's Pure Opaque Toilet Soap.

The following are the favorite kinds:—
Treble Scented Cold Cream Soap.

" " White Windsor Soap.
" " Musk Brown Windsor Soap.
" " Pure Bloom of Lavender Soap.
" " Pure Hard Water Soap.
" " Celebrated Naples Soap, &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULAR meeting of the Eastern Mark Lodge of Hongkong, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

MACAO papers are on the *qui vive* on matters relating to the coming elections of a deputy to represent the Holy City at the Lisbon Cortes. The *Independent* has sounded its loud trumpet and warned its one reader to be on the alert.

EXPERIMENTS are being made in England with a new "safety" gun which is said to be capable of discharging sixty shells a minute, silently and invisibly. The gun is discharged by steam or vapor at a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch.

As to executing criminals by electricity, a New York paper observes:—"While the originators of the ridiculous new capital punishment law are figuring on some method of carrying it out, the Legislature can afford desirable relief by repealing the law."

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock, the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel having code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

THE Portuguese gunboat *Tajo*, Capt. Caminha, arrived yesterday from the North. Her further destination is yet unknown. The *Rio Lima* is reported by the Macao semi-official paper—the *Independent* to be on her way from Soerabaya to the Holy City.

WE are desirous to mention for the benefit of an illustrious subscriber that last July the Police petition had not been acknowledged yet. A mass-meeting is threatened, and—well, we should not like to be the offending party.

THE people of Paris eat a vast quantity of snails. Every day 90,000 pounds are sent to the city from the gardens of Burgundy, Champagne, Provence and Poitou, where they are specially reared for this purpose. They are not only eaten as a delicacy, but also on account of their highly nutritious qualities.

ONCE more in the school-master abroad. One of our three leading chemists received a chit from a Chinaman the other day, irreproachably written, but worded as follows:—"Will you please intimate that you have any medicine water to make putrid a tree, as it has one in my country for prevent the road and no man can cut it away. And obliged—"

In one of the cellars of the Rathskeller at Bremen there are twelve large cases of wine, each case containing "the celebrated" *Rosenwein*, which was deposited there in 1624. One case of this wine, containing 204 bottles, cost 500 dollars at that time. Taking all expenses into account and compounding the interest, a single glass, one-eighth of a bottle, would cost about \$300,000, or about \$300 a drop."

THE mills of the gods grind very slowly sometimes. In December a young Chinaman was arrested on the Praya with 35 catties of raw silk in his possession, which he was suspected of having stolen from the American mail. He was remanded—no further evidence got; remanded again—still none—and so on for fifteen times, until to-day he was discharged by the exhausted magistrate.

SAVS the *New York Sun*:—English money-lenders have always been considered very capable in their line. Mr. Gilbert, who recently appeared as plaintiff in a court in London, appears to be at the head of his profession. According to his own showing, he had lent money to a client at something over 7,000 per cent. Judge Bacon gave it as his opinion that the lender would become rich too soon, and so cut him down to 5 per cent interest.

THE other day there were two candidates for mayoral honours at Dunedin (N.Z.)—a lawyer and an undertaker. Competition was keen, and bids for support and promises of largesse, in the sweet by-and-bye, liberal. The Devil's Own promised that he, if elected, would give the Council legal advice without *backhish*. The undertaker, in his nice, sad, comforting way, undertook, if permitted to have the seals of office, to bury any of the Council needing interment gratis. The frugal burgesses voted in the corpse-gardener.

We read, but don't believe, that British women are rising in opposition against the manner in which the waltz is overwhelming and suppressing all other dances, round and square. A spokesman on behalf of the men says that they are too busy and untough to carry the figures of the square dances in their heads sufficiently to give them requisite assurance, and hence with them it is the waltz—the best of the round dances—of nothing. It is suggested that some new quadrilateral should be invented of easier movements.

THE following mysterious para. appear in the *Bangkok Times* of the 16th inst.:—From all accounts, what was considered a very dastardly assault was committed last week upon a young lady here in Bangkok, whose guardian lodged a complaint in the British Consulate against the person (a Mr. H., an engineer), who, we hear, the man was severely reprimanded. We have received one or two letters upon this subject, but not having as yet been enabled to elucidate the facts of the case, refrain from further comment at present.

THIS "Base ball item" from the *New York Police Gazette* is rather amusingly put:—Charles W. Bradley, the catcher of last season's Dallas Club, and who recently signed a contract to catch for the St. Joe Club of the Western League, was shot and killed at Dallas, Tex., Jan. 16. His slayer is Tom Angus, a wealthy citizen, who owns several lines of omnibuses and hacks. Bradley was a desperado when under the influence of liquor, and three months ago shot and badly wounded a man. He quarrelled with Angus about a woman, and made a movement toward his pistol, when Angus shot him twice. He was a good catcher, and he caught both bullets in the head.

At the usual Police parade yesterday afternoon the Acting Captain Superintendent, Major-General Gordon, presented Shere Singh, P.C. 622, with a third-class medal for the courage he showed when attacked by thieves in St. Francis Street, Wanchai, last January. His conduct justified the distinction, but we should like to point out that Mr. Coulborow, who saved his life by coming to the rescue, has also some claim to reward, especially as he had previously been severely injured whilst assisting the Police. Not every man would go out in pyjamas, armed with the family coal-hammer, and approach a gang of murderous villains like the thieves in this case were.

A WELL-KNOWN society man stroked his mustache the other day and thus held forth:—"The most amusing thing I ever saw at a dance! Well, I'll tell you two, and you can take your choice. No, I was at a small dance party given at a private house. It was late in the evening, and when the music died away, a waltz and the dancers had seated themselves round the room, there, lying in open sight in the centre of the room, lay a beautiful blue silk garter. My first impulse was to step forward and pick it up and look for the owner, but I was afraid she would not thank me for my trouble: so the trinket lay where it was until a servant was sent with a dustpan and brush, and the offending article was swept from the floor while the guests tried vainly to see what was going on. At another part the overskirt of one of the ladies who was dancing collapsed and hung limp and formless where it had previously swelled in triumphant pride. The cause of this sudden metamorphosis was the loss of a newspaper, which was found on the floor, and when it was picked up a hasty glance showed that the particular journal that had been dedicated to this purpose was the *Christian at Work*.

THE Australian correspondent of London *Lif* writes that:—The ladies of Melbourne are on the whole not conspicuous for their beauty. You see sometimes great beauty of feature, but the colour so common, and so much prized in England, is rare here. The sun and wind, which are so hot, are fatal to this physiognomic decoration. When one does meet with a face possessed of a good fresh colour, one strongly suspects that it is a recent importation from the old country. On the other hand, the "aids to a good complexion" are much more rarely used. One very seldom sees a face which owes its freshness (!) to the work of the "artist." Perhaps, it may not be ungenerous to say that the heat of the climate would make detection certain. "The future Australian beauty" has been, the subject of serious discussion in the newspapers, and the conclusion to which the writers came was, that the effect of the climate would be to produce a somewhat colourless olive beauty, like the Italian, accompanied by dark hair and eyes. Thus the special characteristic of the Saxon race of light hair, blue eyes, and a fresh-coloured complexion, will be conspicuous by their absence in the future fair denizens of the South.

GRAMMAR IN RHYME.
Written by Mr. Buchanan, Librarian to the Legislative Council of Cape Colony.]

Three little words you often see
Are articles a, an and the.

A noun's the name of anything.
At a school or garden, hoop or swing.

Adjectives tell the kind of noun.
At great, small, pretty white or brown.

Instead of nouns the pronouns stand.
His head, her face, your arm, my hand.

Verbs tell something to be done—
To read, count, laugh, sing, jump or run.

How things are done the adverbs tell.
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

Conjunctions join the words together.
As men and women, wind or weather.

VIII.
The preposition stands before
The noun, as in, or through, the door.

IX.
The interjection shows surprise,
As Oh! how pretty, Ah! how wise.

The whole are called nine parts of speech,
Which, reading, writing, speaking teach.

From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the next meeting of the Literary Society will be held at Bank Buildings, on Monday, the 1st April, at 8.45 p.m.

The eight men who were charged with making disturbance at the Opium Farm were before Mr. Wodehouse again to-day. One was fined \$10, another \$5, and four others \$2 each.

No doubt it is a grand thing (in theory at least) to convert, and provide flannel petticoats for the heathen, but we would remind our missionary friends, that London contains 350,000 single women who work hard for a living at an average wage of a fraction under one shilling a day. How many women the great metropolis contains who do not work at all and who have nowhere to lay their heads—Heaven only knows.

The latest American alligator injury is—
"The Orinoco assert that previously to an alligator going in search of prey it always swallows a large stone, that it may acquire additional weight to aid it in diving and dragging its victims under water. A traveller who was somewhat incredulous in this point, however, shot several with his rifle, and in all of them were found stones varying in weight according to the size of the animal. The largest killed was about 17 feet in length, and had within him a stone weighing about 60 pounds."

In Sydney, the other day, a burly policeman wore a Chinaman as follows:—Take this match, blow it out, and may yer soul be blown the same way if you tell a lie.—Mr. Pollock has not adopted that refined formula yet, but he deserves credit for having improved on the ordinary worthless "Cheng Sam," &c., which is mumbled by Chinese witnesses in our Courts. In the case of alleged murder which he heard yesterday he ordered the man who laid the charge to repeat, after the usual oath, the words "And may I have no son, or coffin when I die, if I tell an untruth." The man said it boldly, died unblushing, and was promptly, though in our opinion too leniently, punished.

In recording the return of Mary Anderson to America, *New York Truth* says:—"O, I am so impatient to place my foot once more on the dear soil, I can hardly restrain myself." Mary Anderson said to the reporters who boarded her vessel. Then, according to one of them, she did not restrain herself. Her lips quivered with deep emotion; her lovely cheek palpitated with patriotism; her form dilated with native-born desire; her skirt waivered like the American banner; her beautiful head was thrown back like the Goddess of Liberty; the low murmur of her lovely voice sounded like the musical strains of 'Yankee Doodle.' Then the reporters all wept at the idea of the American girl's deep, unsullied joy at coming back here to make a financial tour of her own country and then going back to London to live."

INFORMERS are the chief drawback of our Police system. They slouch about lazily nine-tenths of their time, or gamble away their nefarious gains in vile little clubs away west of Tai-ping-shan; whilst the rest of their time they occupy by scenting illicit opium divans, secret gambling houses, or even finding out patty cases where coolies have half-a-teaspoonful of smuggled opium. They are a necessary evil, but they are fostered a good deal too carefully, with the result that they simply use the Police as a power which they can use to further their schemes of revenge on enemies, or law-breakers who refuse to be blackmailed. The other day two of them went to a silversmith in Square-street and said that unless he gave them ten taels they would denounce him as Tsfa lottery keeper. He refused, and they snatched his money, beat him, and wounded a coolie of his with a sword. They were committed for trial by Mr. Wodehouse this morning.

SAYS a writer in *Cornhill* on the once popular "country dance":—The country dance has nothing to do with the country; it has no smack of rusticity about it. The designation is probably *contre danse*, or counter-dance, and is given to all that class of dances which are performed by the gentlemen standing on one side and the ladies on the other in lines. The quadrille—a square dance—does not belong to it, nor any of those figures where the performers stand in circle. As a general rule, foreign dances are circular or square. In Britain is La Boulangerie, and in the south of France La Tapageuse, which are set in lines; but with a few exceptions most Continental dances are square or round; the specialty of the English dance was that it was counter. Probably all old dances in this country, with the exception of reels, were so set. A writer at the beginning of this century said:—"An English country dance differs from any other known dance in form and construction, except *Cossack* and quadrille country dances, as most others composed of a number of persons are either round, octagonal, circular, or angular. The pastoral dances on the stage approximate the nearest to English country dances, being formed longways."

destroying him, and if he was to wander from the land of his parents—the only human beings then in existence—it must really be inferred that other men did exist besides his parents. Note also the incongruity of Cain building a city, when from the nature of the curse or judgment passed on him, he was to wander as a "fugitive and a vagabond." Could he build a city by himself? It is only in v. 12 and 22 that the art of smithy is ascribed to the descendants of Cain. How could a city be built before the invention of smithy took place?

The other passage which indicates the existence of more men, or of other kind of men outside the Adamic circle is Chap. v. v. 12 and 24, in which the sons of God are related to have taken wives from the daughters of men. Goddes (quoted by Bradlaugh) says:—"Who are those sons of the gods? or as the words will bear to be rendered, sons of God? Josephus, Philo, and the more early Christian fathers imagined that the sons of God were angels or aerial beings, who, charmed with the beauty of the daughters of men, found means to violate them; from which commerce sprang a race of lawless giants, or heroes, who corrupted the earth. Although this idea has been exploded by more recent commentators it is not without plausibility. I mean, that it is very possible that the writer of Genesis may have had that belief. It seems to have been a prevalent opinion among the ancient nations, that the gods had occasionally carnal commerce with the human kind; and that from that commerce the greatest heroes sprang. Why may not a similar opinion have prevailed among the Hebrews? That it was common at the commencement of Christianity is clear from Josephus to Philo and from the earliest Christian writers, both Greek and Latin. . . . They tell us that the sons of God were the posterity of holy Seth, and the daughters of men the posterity of wicked Cain; and that those associating with these produced a race of monsters, called giants, who corrupted the whole earth. One would expect such consequences rather from the wicked sons of Cain associating with the pious daughters of Seth; or, to preserve the Hebrew physiologus, from the sons of men violating the daughters of God. . . . Besides, where is it said, and whence is it learned that the posterity of Cain were exclusively wicked, or that of Seth exclusively pious? This is taken for granted without the shadow of a proof. . . . Remains only one solution of the difficulty and that is to render *Bent Ealeim* in the plural, to translate the sons of the gods, and to take these for the great ones of the earth, who, like Eros, assumed superior power, and dominated over the little ones." *Verse 4* repeats more emphatically the existence of these giants, and as it does not account for their origin, it may be inferred that they were men quite distinct from the Adamic centre of creation. "There were giants in the earth in those days; and also after that," *Rashi* ("Hebrew Chronology," p. 47) on v. 2 and 3 urges, says Bradlaugh, that it is said almost in plain words, that there were other men than the Adamic, and another race of family. "To me, at least it is clear that the ancient population is here spoken of ("These are the heroes who were of old, men of renown"), among whom the Adamic dwelt and with whom they intermarried; just as in the ancient north, after the immigration of Odin, there was a great mingling of the people (says the *Hervararsaga*); the giants took to themselves wives from Maenlein, but some took to married their daughters there."

Another passage may be found in the facility with which the sons and grandsons of Noah are alleged to have built cities after the flood.—Gen. x. 5. "By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; everyone after his tongue, after their families, in their nations." This is undoubtedly a very trenchant proof that the Adamic creation was circumscribed within the Hebrew race, that the other men—the Gentiles—existed simultaneously or previous to the creation of Adam and Eve, and that the Deluge was essentially a partial cataclysm, a mere inundation which occurred in the land of the Adamites.

Taking all these facts into consideration it must be confessed that the doctrine of the original sin, apart from its intrinsic absurdity, has a great weight of extrinsic evidence against it.

(To be continued.)

A FLORENTINE TRAGEDY.

A murder of such romantic interest and such terrible consequences took place in Florence on the 18th of December, says a correspondent of the London *Times*, that some account of it can scarcely be deemed without interest even for English readers. Tragedies as startling and as ghastly often occur all over Italy, from the master-passion of jealous and basified love, but their scenes are usually in a more humble and less-cultured sphere of human life. In this instance the victim is a patrician lady of great beauty, of large wealth and of honorable name, the Countess Costa of Verona, and the scene of the murder was the cemetery chapel where her husband was buried four years ago. The Countess, a woman still attractive and lovely, with tall and graceful figure, delicate features, brown eyes and chestnut hair, was left a widow with four children and a considerable fortune, admired and respected by all, and singularly happy in the circumstances of her life. Her landau, with her handsome children and her favorite little dog, was a familiar feature in the drives of the *Casine*.

An Italian officer, Gaetano Boscherini, who was among the *amis de la maison* at the Casa Costa, and who is believed to have been passionately in love with her before his departure for Massowah, on his return from Africa resumed his familiar intercourse with the family, and was consulted and employed by them in various matters of business. Lately, however, he became dissatisfied with this position of trust and friendship, and made her repeated proposals of marriage, which the Countess refused, but refused in such a manner as to leave friendship still possible between them. It is always said to be a perilous task to change a lover into a friend, but she evidently believed that it was possible to retain a friend without allowing him to become a lover. For although she persistently repulsed the idea of a second marriage, she continued to receive Boscherini as before, and on the 18th of December, when he offered to accompany her to the chapel of San Miniato on the visit to her husband's tomb, which she was wont to pay every month, she allowed him to do so, telling her children that she would meet them later on at Guido's bonbon shop.

While the poor children waited there, happily chattering of the coming natal presents and festivities, their mother was assassinated by Boscherini in the mortuary chapel at San Miniato. The brute stabbed her with a knife, one thrust dividing the heart itself, another passing from the jugular vein on the left to the carotid artery on the right. He then shot himself with a revolver, blowing to pieces his face and head. That this dastardly murder was premeditated is of course evident from the weapons employed. Whether the cause was the mere brutality of disappointed passion, or whether the desire to obtain possession of her wealth had been added to admiration of her person, or whether ancient jealousy of the husband whose memory she cherished, or present jealousy of some more favored suitor drove the dead who killed her to his horrible vengeance will in all probability

never be known. Seldom has a more atrocious crime been imagined.

The scene of the murder, the high hill which Michael Angelo called his *della Villanella* and where the legends of the saints place the martyrdom of St. Minias, whom the panther spared, the glorious sylvan beauty around, where the last golden foliage of autumn still lingers among the deep green of ivy and arbutus and cypress, the brilliant sunshine which fell that day on the white marbles, the glittering crosses, the many-colored mosaics, the old brown watch-tower of Michael Angelo brooding over all, with the white doves circling around it, down below in the city wailing children, ignorant of their loss, laughing and talking full of the merriment of the season, wondering heedlessly why their mother tarried so long—all these circumstances and the accessories enhance an exceptionally tragic tale of passion and revenge.

SOMETHING ABOUT CORSETS.

Strutt, who is a trustworthy authority on costumes, says ("English Dresses"): "Toward the conclusion of the fourteenth century women were pleased with a long waist, and, in order to produce that effect, they invented a strange disfigurement called a corse, or corset." The word corset appears at least as early as the thirteenth century, and in a sumptuary law made early in the reign of Edward IV, wrought corsets and corsets worked with gold were restricted to certain classes of the female nobility. They appear, however, to have been worn by both sexes, and were usually quilled, having slips of whalebone between the quilling. Their breadth, together with the mode of fastening them by lacing, permitted of their being drawn very tight, and thus produced the slim waists referred to by various writers of that period.

A French moralist (?) who wrote during the reign of Henry V, says: "By detestable vanity, ladies now cause their robes to be made so tight in the waist that they can scarcely respire in them, and so often suffer pain by it, in order to make their bodies small." "In the time of Queen Elizabeth," says Strutt, "the bodice was also used by men, though this custom, I believe, was never generally adopted." Pictures of some of the remarkable men of that time are represented with slim waists, which are presumably the result of such tight lacing. From that period up to our day corsets have been worn by women of England and of most other civilized nations. They combine in one the mammillae, the strophon, the zoster, the zone, etc., of the ladies of ancient Greece and Rome.

That the wearing of corsets is a gain to women is evident enough from the fact that they are worn under conditions in which the wearers are regardless of mere appearance. For instance, we may cite the working peasant women, unmarried as well as married, of France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Austria and Hungary, etc., who wear stays during the performance of very laborious work, yet who, one could not suppose, would do this work if their stays interfered with their comfort, or movements. Another example of the fact is illustrated by the very poor working women of our own nation, who, when obliged to sell their clothes, or when these hang about them in rags still, as a rule, stick to the use of stays. Many other examples to the same effect might be given, showing that mere regard for appearances will not, as usually supposed, explain the widespread adoption by the women of our own time of corsets or of tightly bound sashes, as in the case, for instance, of the country-women of Spain.—*National Review*.

TO PROLONG LIFE.

BRAIN WEAR AND RAVAGES IN THE HUMAN FAMILY.

How to prolong human life is a question of personal interest to every man, and the duty of making an attempt to do so is one that particularly rests with the medical profession. When an individual has attained to full development and sound health—say at forty—the expectancy of life may be twenty-five or thirty years; but with the aggregate of mankind such questions may be calculated with business-like accuracy. There are two great factors which concern the prolongation of a human life—the inheritance, and the conditions which make up a life history of the individual. The inheritance of longevity from one or both parents is a powerful factor, and one that carries great weight with life insurance offices. This is a more important factor than an infancy free of weakness, provided that the infantile ailments be dependent upon temporary conditions of defective nutrition, or conditions incident to the stages of development only. The late Emperor William and many other public men of great age, and useful life, illustrate that a feeble youth may be followed by a robust and prolonged life. Even conditions of infantile malnutrition may be followed by subsequent good development, as in the case of Sir Isaac Newton. We now proceed to speak of average people, for a "perfect man" can hardly be said to exist; we shall consider average people, especially as we see them in town life, and the special conditions we desire to note are the habits, diet and the wear of life. There is no doubt as to the importance of the habits of life affecting longevity; temperance in all things, especially in diet, and restraint, in regularly in morning rising and in work, as well as in resting and in sleeping; uniform industry is as conducive to health as regularity in diet. The acquisition of regularity in habits is largely due to early training, and in this way a wisely directed school discipline probably does much to form a sound and steadily acting nerve system, such as give the man a power of resisting adverse influences and prolonging physical health. From the period of infancy upward a sound and well-knit brain has much to do with the permanence of a healthy constitution. The relation of diet to longevity has often been discussed; we can only say here that the diet should be adapted, in quality, and in kind, to the work of the individual, while such articles as alcohol, tobacco and tea, if used at all, should be employed in moderation by those who wish for a stable constitution and prolonged life. Passing over such important considerations, as being familiar to most members of the profession, we come to the great question of the causes of wear in life—the outcome of the frictions of life which all must meet with, more or less. The various factors at work, especially in a town life, make impressions on the brain which lead to fatigue and premature wear. The strong-banded individual may not be hurt thereby; the weaker man is exhausted by such constant impressions from without, and a second generation, under such influences, is likely to suffer, through loss of tone and vitality, in cell structures rather than in actual stature and measurement. City life naturally produces a rapid and increasing series of impressions and calls for constant exertion. The laws of sanitation and cerebral hygiene should then be carefully studied. It is very desirable to have what quietness is possible during brain work, and the necessity for proper ventilation as a means of maintaining mental energy is well known. It might lessen brain wear in many offices if

electric lighting was substituted for gas illumination. Good digestion is essential to continued work with good lasting power. Late rising and a still more hurried luncheon and rush back to work, followed, at the conclusion of the day, by a heavy meal when the man is wearied, often tend to exhaustion, as the unavoidable pressure of business. A most rational refreshment after heavy brain work is to partake of light refreshments and then rest for half an hour before dinner; thus the power of digestion and social enjoyment are restored to the man. Probably the chief means of preparing a man to withstand the wear of business life is by a careful training, both physical and mental, before he enters upon the struggle and wear of business.

The *British Medical Journal*.

Co-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Sir G. W. DES VIEUX, K.C.M.G., AND LADY DES VIEUX.

AMY SHERWIN, the distinguished PRIMA DONNA from COVENT GARDEN, HER MAJESTY'S CRYSTAL PALACE, &c., Supported by her ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 30th March, 1889.

GRAND REGIMENTAL COMMAND NIGHT.

Under the Patronage and in the presence of Col. FORBES-ROBERTSON and the Officers of the A. & S. Highlanders.

Donizetti's Romantic and Comic Opera in Two Acts.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, assisted by Members of the Band of the A. & S. Highlanders, by kind permission of the Col. and Officers.

NOTICE.—Special C's will leave the Peak at 8.30 and 8.45, and return at 11.30 and 12 P.M.

Owing to the great demand for Seats no Soldiers Tickets will be sold at the doors.

MONDAY, the 1st April; By general request will be repeated Flotow's charming Opera "M A R T H A."

Reserved Seats can be booked in advance at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Ltd., for any night of the Season.

Doors open at 8.30 to commence at 9 P.M. sharp.

HUGO GORLITZ, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1889.

EOTHEN MARK L O D G E OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 30th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'CLOCK precisely.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT MEETING of the LITERARY SOCIETY will be held at Bank Buildings, MONDAY, April 1st, at 8.45 P.M. A paper will be read on "Sugar and its Refining" by Mr. A. RODGER.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE P. & O. S. Co.'s Steamship

TEHERAN

will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1889.

FIFTH DRAWING.

INTEREST due and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Offices of the Corporation, on and after the 31st instant.

Lists of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Agents issuing the Loan,

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1889.

TO BE LET.

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION).

ONE LARGE GODOWN No. 234, Praya Central under Victoria Hotel Premises.

Apply to

DORABJEE & HINGKEE.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that, owing to failure of Business, he will CLOSE HIS Shop in YAU YAN SAN HONG, Canton, All Persons having CLAIMS AGAINST him are requested to send them in at once to be Liquidated on the 4th April next.

LUEN KING.

Canton, 30th March, 1889.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUCH, MANAGER.

REGON PINE SPARKS, and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANSHA.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence.

Information given of Situations offered, and of suitable applicants for situations.

WANTED by a Young Englishman, employed in an office in Hongkong or outport.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1889.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANSHA.

General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1889.

Masonic.

VICTORIA H. CHAPTER, No. 525.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 1st April, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1889.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 135.

THE following is published for general information.

By Command,

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE of \$100,000 in \$6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture of \$500 each, to be paid off on or before the 1st April, 1893, (as provided by the Debentures and the conditions endorsed thereon) of which the sum of \$300,000 is offered to the Public.

Applications from the Public are invited for the above \$300,000 in \$6 per cent. per Annum Mortgage Debentures of \$500 each.

These Debentures are issued in order to provide funds for paying off existing Mortgages, amounting to \$100,000, for the erection and completion of the New Wing of the Hotel, and for other purposes of the Company, and they will be charged (as provided by the Debentures and the Conditions endorsed thereon) upon the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 3, Marine Lot No. 5, and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 7, and the entire block of buildings thereon, being the whole of the Company's valuable landed property and buildings situated, as is well known, in the business centre of the City.

